UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/756
7 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 118

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITION ASSISTANCE GROUP

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the fourth performance report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) (A/47/555 and Corr.1) and the report of the Board of Auditors on the audit of the UNTAG Special Account (A/46/750) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/265 of 17 May 1991. The Committee also had before it the Secretary-General's third performance report on the financing of UNTAG (A/46/725). During the consideration of the report, representatives of the Secretary-General provided additional information to the Advisory Committee.

2. In section II of his report (A/47/555 and Corr.1), the Secretary-General recalls that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/265, the initial assessments for UNTAG were reduced from $409,555,646 to $345,314,701; on the basis of collections of $386,438,902 as at 30 April 1991 and after making adjustments to the amounts apportioned, the credits due to Member States amounted to $46,011,473 and unpaid contributions to $4,887,272. As at 30 September 1992, Member States had utilized $37,155,563 in credits due to them; at the same time uncollected assessed contributions amounted to $2,318,936.

3. As shown in table 1 of the report of the Secretary-General, the total cumulative income of UNTAG as at 30 September 1992 amounts to $415,898,456, including interest income ($33,832,418) and miscellaneous income ($13,014,646). The Secretary-General states in section IV of his report that portions of the UNTAG property retained by the United Nations with a residual value of $14,505,309, have been utilized in other peace-keeping operations, for which an amount of $12,719,989 has been credited to the UNTAG Special Account as miscellaneous income as at 30 September 1992; the remaining UNTAG property being held is valued at $1,785,320.

4. As indicated in paragraph 8 of the report, the estimated operating costs of UNTAG were further reduced to $366,388,371 as at 30 September 1992. The unutilized balance as at 30 September 1992 amounts to $44,544,408 (see table 1 of the report).

5. In table 2, the Secretary-General indicates the status of unliquidated obligations of UNTAG in the amount of $42,218,787 as at 30 September 1992, including outstanding claims from Governments in the amount of $38,867,392. In this connection, the Committee recalls that in its report on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, as presented orally to the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/45/SR.49, paras. 2-7), and in its report on the second performance report on the financing of UNTAG (A/45/1003, para. 8), it requested the Secretary-General to propose revised guidelines and possible amendments to the United Nations Financial Regulations for setting limits to the period within which Governments were required to submit their claims (see also A/45/7 and Add.1-14, 1/ annex, para. 81). The Committee expects that the Secretary-General will submit such proposals in the context of his report on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations to be submitted to the General Assembly pursuant to resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991.

6. With regard to the shortfall in the repatriation of Namibians by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Secretary-General indicates in section V of his report that the General Assembly should decide that the shortfall of $3,351,395 in the costs to UNHCR should be met through transfer from the UNTAG Special Account to UNHCR.

7. However, during the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, his representatives provided additional information to the effect that the UNHCR deficit for the repatriation of Namibians was covered by voluntary contributions from two Member States and that they have indicated that the above-mentioned amount need not be reimbursed.

8. In view of the above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the amount of $2,006,977, representing the unencumbered balance of appropriations ($1,952,629) and the additional voluntary contributions in cash ($54,348) be credited to Member States, as indicated in paragraph 12 (b) (i) of the Secretary-General's report, and that any additional amount that will remain in the account after liquidation of obligations owed to Member States should be retained until a decision is taken by the General Assembly regarding the proposed peace-keeping reserve fund.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/757
7 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 124

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Support account for peace-keeping operations

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peace-keeping operations (A/47/655 and Corr.1). During the consideration of the item, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General who provided additional information.

2. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in paragraph 9 of its resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991, took note of the observations and proposals of the Secretary-General on the technical guidelines relating to the use and operation of the support account for peace-keeping operations (see A/45/493) and approved its establishment, effective 1 January 1990, subject to the observations of the Advisory Committee (A/45/801, paras. 14 and 15). In this connection, the Committee noted that the proposed average ratio to be applied, beginning in 1991, in calculating the amounts to be included in each of the budgets of peace-keeping operations is 8.5 per cent of the cost of the civilian component in the mission area of the respective operation, which was derived from the aggregate cost of the then existing "overload" posts, excluding the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

3. The Advisory Committee further recalls that the Secretary-General proposed in his previous report that the financing method of the support account be reviewed at the end of the first two years in the light of the actual experience gained in the operation of the support account and taking into consideration the amounts made available to it from the budget proposals

submitted in respect of the peace-keeping operations for consideration by the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly (A/45/493, para. 14). In this connection, the Committee expressed some reservations regarding the application of an "across the board" percentage which might not reflect the varied requirements of different peace-keeping operations, and was of the view that whatever percentage is approved by the General Assembly should be seen as a first step (A/45/801, para. 14). In view of the above, the Committee kept both the percentage approved by the General Assembly and the methodology on which it is based under review and requested information regarding the support account, including data on the unencumbered balance, each time it examined proposals regarding the establishment, extension or termination of peace-keeping operations.

4. As indicated in paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's report, initially 92 overload posts (41 Professional and 51 General Service) were included in the support account. During 1991 the Advisory Committee concurred in the provision of 35 additional posts financed from the support account (A/47/655 and Corr.1, para. 9) and 48 work-months of temporary assistance to meet peak workload requirements (ibid., para. 10). In 1992, the Committee concurred in the provision of 406 work-months of temporary assistance and nine additional posts, including 1 D-2 post (ibid., paras. 12-14), increasing the total number of authorized posts financed by the support account to 135 (ibid., para. 15), as shown in annex II to that report. In addition, the Committee concurred in February 1992 in the Secretary-General's request for a commitment authority up to $2.8 million for rental of some 64,710 square feet of office space to accommodate mission support personnel for backstopping peace-keeping operations (ibid., para. 11).

5. According to annex III to the report, the total income credited to the support account from inception to 31 December 1992, as at 30 September 1992, amounts to $25,125,392 and the expenses are estimated at $22,664,739, including projected expenditure from 1 October to 31 December 1992 ($2,778,900), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $2,460,653.

6. The Secretary-General proposes to maintain the current funding arrangements for the support account through the provision in each of the budgets of the peace-keeping operations of an amount equivalent to 8.5 per cent of the cost of the civilian components of the missions (A/47/655 and Corr.1, para. 27 (a)). The Committee had difficulty in assessing the appropriateness of the current funding arrangements for the support account in the absence of detailed information on the criteria for establishing posts or providing temporary assistance that had been proposed in the Secretary-General's previous report (A/45/493, para. 16), namely, workload indications, functional relationship of the proposed posts to the work plan of the office or department concerned, possibilities for redeployment of existing staff resources, the appropriateness of funding posts from the support account and of the type of contract to be offered to the incumbents, proposed grading of posts according to current classification standards, effect of new posts on the organizational structure of the unit concerned and duration of the functions of each post and availability of funding. The Committee notes that

there is a need for more transparency in the use of posts and temporary assistance financed from the support account.

7. The Advisory Committee reiterates its view that the application of an "across the board" percentage does not reflect the varied requirements of different peace-keeping operations, especially missions with a large civilian component, varying exchange rates and different local salary scales.

8. Considering that not more than 90 per cent of the income from the support account was used in 1990/1991 and that the current unencumbered balance in the support account amounts to $2.4 million (A/47/655 and Corr.1, annex III), excluding an amount of $2.8 million for the rental of additional office space, the Committee is of the view that the current rate of 8.5 per cent of the civilian component of each peace-keeping operation in the mission area is high. The Committee questions the use of resources from the support account for peace-keeping operations for the increased number of good offices of the Secretary-General, peacemaking and other related activities referred to in the report (ibid., para. 20), which appear to relate to core functions under international peace and security.

9. In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls its observation (A/45/801, para. 16) that the support account should not be misconstrued as a reserve fund to finance new posts as requested; rather it is a mechanism for distributing the costs of overload posts among the peace-keeping operations and a means by which the flexible mobilization of overload posts among various offices can be achieved in response to changing requirements. The Committee also recalls that the establishment of the support account was originally approved by the General Assembly to meet the cost of posts and not for associated common services such as rental of office space. Bearing in mind the large increase in the number and costs of peace-keeping operations over the last two years, the need for consolidation of overhead costs in one unified structure, and for coordination, training of staff and other requirements, the Committee believes that the General Assembly should in future be provided with all the relevant information and authorize additional posts and related costs under the support account before their establishment.

10. In view of its observations in paragraphs 7 to 9 above, the Advisory Committee believes that the time has come to consider alternative arrangements for the support of peace-keeping operations. The Secretary-General should consider submitting annual budget estimates for the support account based on the costs of current peace-keeping operations which may be updated in the context of the submission of revised estimates. The Advisory Committee is of the view that the Secretary-General should be given a transitional period to assess the practicality and feasibility of proposing annual funding arrangements for overhead costs, including programme support, rental of office space and acquisition of equipment, on a pro rata basis for all peace-keeping operations. The Secretary-General should submit proposals to the Committee at its spring session in 1993, indicating how such arrangements could operate. The Advisory Committee would then report accordingly to the General Assembly for such decision as the Assembly may wish to take on this matter.

11. With regard to the proposal to authorize the Secretary-General, through the Controller, to approve a limited amount of temporary assistance when there is a demonstrated need for such resources (A/47/655 and Corr.1, paras. 23, 25 and 27 (b)), the Advisory Committee notes that it would have been useful to indicate in the document the amount proposed under such assistance. The Committee believes that the need for more flexibility in launching new operations through advance authorization of temporary assistance without prior concurrence of the Committee would be covered in the Secretary-General's proposal for an annual appropriation for overload costs for peace-keeping operations to be submitted to the Committee at its 1993 spring session.

12. The Advisory Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will explain in the above-mentioned report the rationale for proposing core posts compared to temporary posts under the support account, including all D-2 posts currently funded from the account and taking into account the Committee's view that overhead posts funded from the support account for peace-keeping operations should be established on a temporary basis. In this connection the Committee recalls that in its letter of 20 May 1992 to the Secretary-General it noted that the revised estimates of the 1992-1993 budget to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session should clearly indicate the role of those posts financed by the regular budget vis-à-vis peace-keeping operations, with clarification on the rationale between "core" and temporary assistance posts, since, in the opinion of the Advisory Committee, all posts funded by the support account should be temporary.

13. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/655 and Corr.1, para. 24), the full common service costs attributable to the posts financed from the support account would have resulted in an additional amount of $1,138,400 being charged to the support account apart from the recorded expenditure for rental; these additional costs are currently absorbed by the regular budget. The Secretary-General proposes that the full common service costs be charged to the support account beginning in 1994 (ibid., para. 27 (c)); no reason was advanced however why these costs should not be charged to the support account before 1994. Under the circumstances, the Committee concurs in the proposal that common service costs attributable to posts financed from the support account should also be charged to the support account and recommends that this be effective 1 January 1993.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/758
S/24913
7 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 December 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to circulate herewith the text of a tripartite declaration issued by our three Governments on 27 November 1992, the anniversary of the tripartite declaration on terrorism following the investigation into the bombings of flights Pan Am 103 and UTA 772 (A/46/828-S/23309).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY
Permanent Representative of
the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

(Signed) Edward J. PERKINS
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on Libyan terrorism

(27 November 1992)

One year ago today, the United States, France and the United Kingdom declared that, "following the investigations into the bombing of Pan Am 103 and UTA 772, the three States have presented specific demands to Libyan authorities related to the judicial procedures that are under way. They require that Libya comply with all these demands, and in addition, that Libya commit itself concretely and definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups. Libya must promptly, by concrete actions, prove its renunciation of terrorism".

On 21 January 1992, the United Nations Security Council, in resolution 731, deplored Libya's failure to respond positively and called upon it to do so immediately. On 31 March 1992, the United Nations Security Council, in resolution 748, expressed its deep concern that Libya still had not fully complied with resolution 731 and imposed mandatory sanctions upon Libya to persuade it to comply. These sanctions entered into force on 15 April 1992.

Today, the United States, France and the United Kingdom condemn Libya's failure to comply with the requirements of the United Nations Security Council. The Libyan Government continues its attempt to escape its international obligations through equivocation and delay. By its evasion, Libya continues to flout international law.

On this anniversary, the three States strongly reaffirm their single objective with respect to Libya: prompt, complete and unequivocal compliance with the terms of United Nations Security Council resolutions 731 and 748. Justice for all 441 victims of the Pan Am 103 and UTA 772 bombings, and international peace and security, which is threatened by Libya's support of terrorism, require no less.

Accordingly, the United States, France and the United Kingdom are determined to intensify their efforts, in close cooperation with the United Nations Secretary-General, to make the sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council in March yet more effective. They call upon the Government of Libya to end its defiance of the international community. Libya's continued failure to fulfil its international obligations will only result in furthering its isolation from the world community. The United States, France and the United Kingdom, together with all members of the international community, will continue closely to monitor Libya's actions. The Government of Libya is greatly mistaken if it doubts their resolve.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/759
S/24914
7 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 7 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 27 November 1992 (A/47/736-S/24862) concerning the acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus of the confidence-building measures proposed in your report (S/24830 of 19 November 1992) and in Security Council resolution 789 (1992), adopted unanimously on 25 November 1992, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 30 November 1992 addressed to you by the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. George Vassiliou, in which, inter alia, specific proposals are made in connection with the withdrawal of the Turkish forces from Cyprus and the demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 November 1992 from the President of the Republic of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

I should like to express to you and, through you, to all the members of the Security Council, my thanks and appreciation for the adoption of Security Council resolution 789 (1992). The Government of the Republic of Cyprus endorses fully the resolution and is ready to contribute in every possible way to the success of the forthcoming negotiating process.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that we proceed to the implementation of the resolution, in order to render it an effective tool for achieving the necessary progress, in accordance with the spirit that animated the members of the Security Council.

I have already informed you, through my letter of 24 November 1992, that the Government of Cyprus accepts the measures you have proposed and which the Security Council subsequently endorsed in its resolution, and is ready and willing to proceed with their implementation.

Unfortunately the statements of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Cetin, that Turkey does not accept resolution 789 (1992) and that every country can, at its discretion, accept some resolutions and reject others according to its interests, are not encouraging at all and even raise fundamental issues of principle concerning the Security Council itself. We hope that the Security Council will not accept such an interpretation of its role and such selectivity in the implementation of its resolutions.

The Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Suleyman Demirel, has declared that Turkey is ready to proceed with the withdrawal of all its forces in Cyprus, provided the security of the Turkish Cypriot Community is safeguarded. I should like to bring to your attention that, since 1988, I have been advocating the complete demilitarization of Cyprus. I have proposed the dismantling of the military forces of the Republic of Cyprus if all Turkish troops and settlers withdraw from the island and the armed elements that have fostered are disbanded. I should therefore once more reiterate our willingness to proceed with the demilitarization of Cyprus, firmly believing that the implementation of this proposal would be the greatest single contribution towards the security of all Cypriots.

If, however, Mr. Demirel believes that the complete demilitarization of Cyprus is not in itself sufficient guarantee for the security of the Turkish Cypriot Community, which I believe it is, we are ready to accept a United Nations force, the size and role of which can be defined by the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, in order to supervise the whole process and guarantee the security of all Cypriots.

I am convinced, Mr. Secretary-General, that such a development will contribute substantially to our efforts to reach a solution. On our behalf, I would like to assure you that we are ready and willing to contribute in every possible way to its realization.

(Signed) George VASSILIOU

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/760
8 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 10, 11, 21 and 22

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Letter dated 6 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Buenos Aires Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Rio Group, signed at Buenos Aires on 2 December 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 10, 11, 21 and 22.

(Signed) Alfredo CHIARADIA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Rio Group, signed at Buenos Aires on 2 December 1992

1. The Heads of State and Government of the countries members of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action (Rio Group) met at Buenos Aires on 1 and 2 December 1992 to consider regional and international issues, events and situations.

2. In a climate of dialogue and reflection, the leaders examined a broad spectrum of political, economic and social issues which are of interest and concern to the region, and found that there is basic agreement on those issues and the proposals put forward for their solution.

3. They stressed that the Rio Group has consolidated its identity and its role as an actor on the international stage, which they agreed to strengthen.

4. They reiterated their commitment to representative democracy and the defence and full exercise of human rights.

5. They reiterated their staunch solidarity with the President of Venezuela, Mr. Carlos Andrés Pérez, and the Government and the people of that country, and expressed their condemnation of the latest attempt to disrupt the constitutional order with violence. They underscored their unconditional support for Venezuelan democracy.

6. They recognized the positive nature of the elections held in Peru on 22 November, which is an important step towards the full restoration of representative democracy and respect for human rights.

7. Concerned at the continuing serious situation in Haiti, they reaffirmed their commitment to the speedy restoration of the constitutional Government and the full exercise of human rights in that country. They reiterated their support for pursuing the courses of action and important measures taken in the framework of the Organization of American States (OAS) and for United Nations cooperation.

8. With respect to the situation in Cuba, they reaffirmed the Declaration made by the Presidents and Heads of Government of the Rio Group in December 1991 at Cartagena.

9. They are following closely and fully support the efforts of the legitimately constituted Government of Suriname to consolidate the democratic order in that country.

10. They expressed their satisfaction at the decisive progress made in the process of peace, dialogue and reconciliation in Central America and pledged their efforts and political determination to support its full success.

11. They stressed the importance of dialogue among the parties for the peaceful settlement of the territorial disputes that exist in Latin America.

12. They reiterated the importance and implications of the convening and deliberations of the sixteenth extraordinary session of the General Assembly of OAS, to take place this month in Washington, D.C., and expressed their hopes for its success. In that regard, they emphasized the need to conduct in-depth studies for the revitalization of the inter-American system.

13. They underscored the decision and commitment of the Caribbean countries members of the Rio Group to strengthen the already close relationship between the two regions through initiatives, meetings and mechanisms that will consolidate such links. They welcomed the proposal of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to form an association of Caribbean States in order to expand the process of regional and subregional integration.

14. Concerned at the need to maintain the region as a zone of peace and non-proliferation and to keep it free of nuclear weapons, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the important progress achieved in that sphere in 1992 and expressed satisfaction that the Treaty of Tlatelolco will soon be applicable throughout the area covered by the Treaty.

15. They acknowledged the undeniable progress being made in Latin America and the Caribbean towards achieving stable, sustained and equitable economic growth. They underscored the successful implementation of market-economy programmes with a social content that are being developed in the region to ensure its efficient integration into the world economy.

16. Likewise, they expressed their resolve to continue strengthening political, economic and social programmes designed to create favourable conditions for the full incorporation of vulnerable population groups into the development process and to eliminate structural imbalances, in particular the conditions of poverty and marginalization that still affect the countries of the Rio Group. To that end, they will promote dynamic, modern and sound institutional and administrative transformations that will contribute to the consolidation and improvement of an efficient, participatory democracy.

17. They expressed their satisfaction at the progress made in regional integration through the strengthening of subregional and bilateral efforts and agreed that this is a fundamental factor for creating an expanded economic area in Latin America and the Caribbean.

18. They expressed their satisfaction at the conclusion of the governmental negotiations on the Free Trade Agreement between Canada, the United States of America and Mexico and hope that it will soon be approved, since it opens up possibilities for free trade and development throughout the hemisphere. They urge the various multilateral bodies for Latin American integration and those dealing with free-trade agreements at the national and regional levels to submit, before the next summit of Presidents of the Rio Group, a programme that includes a proposal for harmonizing the different processes of

integration in the area of trade that ultimately lead to a single free-trade zone for the Americas.

19. They attributed great importance to the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, which appears imminent. They noted that its outcome must be the result of clearly multilateral negotiations which establish a free, stable, transparent and non-discriminatory international trading system in which exports enjoy equitable access to consumer markets. They stressed the importance of commodity exports for their economies and the need for such exports, in the final agreement of the Round, not to be affected by unfair competition from developed economies nor to be subjected to arbitrary trade restrictions. They drew attention to the dangers of the protectionist measures introduced by some countries or regional blocs against some of their exports. A trade war would have very serious consequences and would jeopardize the development process attained as a result of all the economic adjustment policies implemented in the region. They expressed the hope that the current negotiations on commodities of fundamental importance for Latin America and the Caribbean will produce agreements that satisfy both producers and consumers.

20. Welcoming the dialogue, fruitful work and cooperation between the Rio Group and the European Community, they reiterated their full support for the meetings and institutionalized mechanisms established by the Rome Declaration. They expressed great appreciation for the progress made in the meeting on trade between the two regions, held at Brussels in October 1992, and stated the need to maintain that dialogue. They stressed the importance of the opening of the European Investment Bank (EIB) for the funding of projects in the region. They instructed their Ministers for Foreign Affairs to explore all possible avenues for expanding political, economic, social and cultural ties between the two regions in order to increase reciprocal trade and the flow of investments. They also decided to promote talks and closer ties with all regions.

21. They expressed their concern at attempts to extend the jurisdiction of any country beyond its territory, since such attempts are inherently incompatible with international law and violate the sovereignty of members of the international community.

22. They stated their support for the preparation and convening of a World Summit for Social Development in 1995, which should contribute to economic development with equity. To this end, they agreed to set up a special working group to prepare a document on the issues of poverty, unemployment and marginalization for consideration by the Heads of State and Government at the next meeting of the Rio Group.

23. They underscored the importance and implications of the forthcoming Ibero-American Conference of Heads of State and Government to be held at Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, in 1993.

24. They stressed the importance of the work and initiatives of the Latin American Parliament and expressed particular interest at its proposal for a

Latin American community of nations. They decided to instruct their Ministers for Foreign Affairs to make a joint assessment of that initiative during 1993.

25. They reaffirmed the high priority and importance of the initiative for a "common market of knowledge" and decided to support action for implementing it and the main thrust of the conclusions adopted at the meeting of universities and research centres held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in November 1992. They entrusted their Ministers of Education with pursuing the study of this initiative and taking action to support it.

26. They recognized that in order to promote and achieve regional integration, it is necessary to take account of cultural diversity while removing language barriers. In this connection, they supported the proposal to create a Latin American centre at the University of the West Indies at Mona, Jamaica, for the purpose of enhancing mutual knowledge and understanding among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and promoting greater cultural interaction among them.

27. They paid particular attention to the serious consequences of the production, trafficking and illicit consumption of narcotic drugs and reiterated their concern at the increase in world demand for psychotropic substances and its effects on social and political structures and human health. In a context of shared responsibility and the search for comprehensive solutions, principally alternative development, they underscored the need for enhanced multilateral efforts in order to expand cooperation among States, and supported the initiative to promote a world summit meeting to analyse the various aspects of the problem of drug trafficking.

28. They reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, particularly the need to ensure sustainable development, and made a political commitment to continue promoting the effective implementation by all countries, particularly the developed countries, of the agreements and decisions reached by the Conference with respect to financial and technology transfer commitments. They also stressed the importance of convening an international conference on high-seas fishing.

29. They expressed satisfaction at the financial and institutional support provided by the Inter-American Development Bank for the launching of the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean and agreed on the need for member countries to try to allocate resources under their respective national budgets to guarantee the functioning of that Fund.

30. They vigorously condemned manifestations of racism and xenophobia and expressed their deep concern at the violent resurgence of old ethnic and religious conflicts in several parts of the world.

31. They agreed to hold the seventh Presidential Summit of the Rio Group in Chile on 15 and 16 October 1993.

32. The Heads of State and Government expressed their sincere thanks to President Carlos S. Menem for the warm hospitality extended by the people and Government of Argentina during the sixth Presidential Summit of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action (Rio Group).

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/761
8 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 63 and 104

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of the draft decision recommended by the First Committee in its report (A/47/693, para. 28)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 38th meeting, on 8 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/63) on the programme budget implications of the draft decision recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 28 of its report (A/47/693). The Fifth Committee had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/7/Add.11).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.38).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft decision recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 28 of its report (A/47/693), no additional appropriation would be required under the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

92-78288 0899P (E) 081292 081292

081292

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/762
8 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 68 and 104

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in its report (A/47/698, para. 9)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 38th meeting, on 8 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/52) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 9 of its report (A/47/698). The Fifth Committee had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/7/Add.11).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.38).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 9 of its report (A/47/698), no additional appropriation would be required under the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

92-78294 0898P (E) 081292 081292

081292

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/763
10 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 123

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) (A/47/733). During its consideration of the item, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General who provided additional information.

2. Section I of the Secretary-General's report summarizes the events leading to the submission of that report. As recalled in paragraph 26 of the report, the General Assembly, in paragraph 15 of its resolution 46/222 B of 22 May 1992, requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to submit to the Assembly, no later than at its forty-seventh session, a report on such additional requirements as might be necessary and to include in the report detailed and up-to-date information on the performance of UNTAC. The Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly (A/47/733) is submitted in accordance with that request.

3. In the meantime, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council (S/24800) on the implementation of Council resolution 783 (1992) of 13 October 1992. On 30 November 1992, the Security Council adopted resolution 792 (1992) on further measures relating to the peace process in Cambodia.

4. The General Assembly, in its resolution 46/222 B, appropriated an amount of $606 million gross ($600 million net) for the operation of UNTAC through 31 October 1992, in addition to the total amount of $233,576,200 gross ($233,171,300 net) already appropriated for the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) and UNTAC (resolutions 46/198 A and 46/222 A). The Advisory Committee, by a letter to the Secretary-General dated

14 October 1992, concurred in his request to utilize the resources made available by the General Assembly for UNTAC for its maintenance beyond 31 October 1992 until action is completed by the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the question.

5. In section II of the report, the Secretary-General summarizes the status of assessed contributions to UNTAC as at 31 October 1992. Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that as at 30 November 1992, payments received amounted to $619,906,600 against an apportionment of $835,117,600, resulting in total outstanding assessments of $215,211,000 for UNAMIC and UNTAC.

6. According to section III of the report, the Secretary-General received voluntary contributions in kind from one Member State providing three medium transport aircraft (59 plane/months) and six utility helicopters (122 helicopter/months) at an estimated value of $29.9 million which had been budgeted for. As indicated in annex V to the report, savings under air operations for the period 1 November 1991 to 31 July 1993 relate to helicopters ($13,670,500), fixed-wing aircraft ($7,766,200), air crew subsistence allowance ($3,427,000) and other air operations costs ($4,893,100). Another Member State provided 1.5 million meals at an estimated value of $570,000 which were not budgeted for. The air ambulance service provided by a Government for persons wounded or taken ill in the performance of their duties was not utilized during the period under review.

7. The Secretary-General states in section IV of his report that full reimbursement has been made to all troop contributors to UNTAC at standard rates up to the period ending 30 September 1992. Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that troop contributors were reimbursed a total of $62,698,720 as at 30 September 1992.

8. The financial performance of UNTAC for the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992 is summarized in section V (paras. 32 to 39) and shown in annex I, with supplementary information provided in annex II. The revised apportionment for UNAMIC and UNTAC amounts to $677,215,400 gross ($672,215,300 net) compared to the initial apportionment of $839,561,200 gross ($833,156,300 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $162,345,800 gross ($160,941,000 net) for the period. Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that the actual disbursements for the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992 amount to $425,257,800 gross ($420,257,700 net) and the unliquidated obligations are in the amount of $251,957,600. The Secretary-General notes that the unencumbered balance relates mainly to savings under premises and accommodation ($81.3 million), late deployment of military contingents ($23.8 million) and international and local staff ($10.6 million), and savings in air and surface freight ($26.7 million); the savings exclude prefabricated units diverted to the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) at a value of $11 million.

9. The current status of the various components of UNTAC is summarized in paragraphs 41 to 63 of the report. The additional or revised requirements of the various components of UNTAC are discussed in paragraphs 20 to 38 below. With regard to the electoral component, the Committee was informed that

initial work on the compilation of socio-demographic and cartographic data required for the planning of the election process has been undertaken by the Advance Election Planning Unit which was financed by the Trust Fund for the Cambodian Peace Process as a self-contained project. The Committee was further informed that so far some 3 million Cambodians of an estimated 5 million eligible have already been registered to vote.

10. The Advisory Committee was informed that not all 55 cantonment sites have been established (para. 51). The Committee was further informed that three battalions will be redeployed for functions with the election process. With regard to mine-clearing, the Committee was informed that the Cambodia Mine Action Centre, which is a strictly Cambodian operation, became operational late in November 1992 and that about 1,000 Cambodians will have been trained by the end of the year compared to an original estimate of 5,000, as indicated in the Secretary-General's first progress report to the Security Council (S/23870 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 27).

11. As regards the police component, the Advisory Committee was informed that the full deployment of 3,600 civilian police monitors is planned according to the operational plan and it is expected that it will be completed in the near future. As for repatriation, the Committee was informed that some 200,000 Cambodians have returned to their country under the auspices of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and another 160,000 persons are expected to return to Cambodia by February 1993.

12. In section VI of his report, the Secretary-General estimates the requirements for the nine-month period from 1 November 1992 to 31 July 1993 at $925,802,500 gross ($906,632,100 net); these requirements are indicated separately for the six-month period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993 in the amount of $633,961,200 gross ($620,808,500 net) and the subsequent three-month period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 in the amount of $291,841,300 gross ($285,823,600 net), as shown in annex III, with supplementary information thereon in annex IV.

13. As indicated in section VII, the revised total estimate for UNAMIC and UNTAC from 1 November 1991 to 31 July 1993 amounts to $1,603,018,000 gross ($1,578,847,500 net), representing a reduction of $118,578,700 gross ($120,665,100 net) from the initial estimate of $1,721,596,700 gross ($1,699,512,600).

14. The Secretary-General recalls in section VIII of his report that his proposal for holding an election to designate a Cambodian head of state on the basis of direct universal suffrage (see S/24578) was being examined (para. 66). The Security Council, in paragraph 3 of its resolution 792 (1992), noted the decision of the Secretary-General to instruct his Special Representative to make contingency plans for the organization and conduct by UNTAC of a presidential election. Furthermore, noting that such an election must be held in conjunction with the planned election of a constituent assembly, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit any recommendations for the holding of such an election to the Council for

decision. The Committee recalls that the Security Council requested the Secretary-General, in paragraph 21 of that resolution, to report to the Council on the implementation of the resolution no later than 15 February 1993.

15. In paragraph 68 (a) of his report, the Secretary-General requests the appropriation and apportionment of $633,961,200 gross ($620,808,500 net) for the continued operation of UNTAC for the period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993. At the same time, the Secretary-General proposes in paragraph 68 (b) that the unencumbered balance of $162,345,800 gross ($160,941,000 net) in respect of the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992 be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of the period beginning on 1 November 1992.

16. The Secretary-General further requests, in paragraph 68 (c), an authorization in the amount of $291,841,300 gross ($285,823,600 net) for the continued operation of UNTAC for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993, subject to the concurrence of the Advisory Committee as to the level of commitments to be entered into for that period and for the apportionment thereof.

17. The Advisory Committee, on the basis of the Secretary-General's report, undertook a careful and detailed examination of the expenditure and cost estimates for UNTAC. The Committee is of the view that the report does not explain clearly all the savings or overexpenditures for the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992. Such full explanation would have been useful in assessing all the estimated requirements for the period from 1 November 1992 to 31 July 1993. Furthermore, the Committee is of the view that a number of the recommendations contained in its last report on the financing of UNTAC (A/46/916) and their effective follow-up have not been adequately addressed in the performance report.

18. The Advisory Committee believes that it would have been useful to include in the budget document information on the conditions in the mission area such as the housing situation and to explain some major difficulties such as delays in the recruitment of staff and the impact of the continued high vacancy rate on the operation. The Committee further notes that the report does not contain some important information, such as specification of all units and identification of their locations on a map of the mission area, which would have been useful for a careful and detailed assessment of the cost estimates.

Expenditure from 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992

19. As indicated in paragraph 15 above, the unencumbered balance of UNAMIC and UNTAC for the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992 amounts to $162.3 million gross ($160.9 million net), or about 20 per cent of the initial apportionment, owing to substantial savings in a number of areas. In this connection, the Committee recalls that the Secretary-General noted in his previous report on the financing of UNTAC (A/46/903, para. 45) that the information obtained from survey missions to Cambodia cannot be regarded as

complete and that current assessments regarding deployment are therefore subject to change. Considering the large number of changes in the revised apportionment for UNTAC and the substantial savings for the initial 12-month period, the Committee is of the view that the planning of peace-keeping operations needs to be improved. In this connection, survey missions should include experts in all areas relevant to the contemplated peace-keeping operation in question. The experts should in future be sent to the mission area as early as possible and make a thorough and careful assessment of all the requirements.

20. As indicated in paragraph 37 of the Secretary-General's report, the implementation plan for UNTAC (S/23613) called for the phasing out of six battalions after September 1992, when the process of regroupment, cantonment and disarmament of the forces of the four Cambodian parties and the demobilization of at least 70 per cent of each of them was to have been completed. According to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 783 (1992) (S/24800, para. 31), the projected reduction in the strength of the military component, as envisaged in the implementation plan, is no longer feasible; accordingly it was proposed that its present level of deployment should be maintained until the elections. The Security Council, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 792 (1992), endorsed the report of the Secretary-General dated 15 November 1992 (S/24800).

21. As indicated in paragraph 2 of annex II to the report (A/47/733), UNTAC has not been able to provide accommodation to its military personnel, as originally envisaged, and therefore payment of mission subsistence allowance was increased from $100 to $145 per person per day. The Committee was, however, informed that the personnel of UNTAC, as in other peace-keeping operations, prefer to make their own housing arrangements. In view of the above, the Committee points out that the budget of UNTAC was in fact inflated by including substantial provision for prefabricated units for accommodation which were not required. The Committee therefore believes that in the future prefabricated units for accommodation of staff should be provided only if there is a definite need for them.

22. With regard to mission subsistence allowance, the Advisory Committee recalls its observation in its previous report (A/46/916, paras. 35 and 36) that, notwithstanding the hardship nature of UNTAC, the rates applicable to those not residing at the Hotel Cambodiana and those provided with United Nations accommodation should be reviewed and that more realistic rates should be applied which would result in significant savings.

23. The Advisory Committee notes that the budgeted amount of $15 million for death and disability for the entire period of the mission has been obligated to cover potential claims for death, injuries and disability (annex IV, para. 20); no additional information has been provided for the basis of the provision, despite the fact that this was requested by the Committee in its last report (A/46/916, para. 49).

24. With regard to civilian personnel costs, the Advisory Committee notes savings under civilian police ($2.9 million), international staff ($6.8 million), local staff ($1.2 million), common staff costs ($2.4 million) and mission subsistence allowance ($1.9 million) due to delays in their deployment (annex II, paras. 9 and 10). The Committee reiterates its view that the projected and actual dates of arrival of all personnel should be indicated in the budget document to substantiate the related savings or overexpenditures. In this connection, the Committee expresses its concern that out of a total of 6,391 civilian staff approved to provide administrative, substantive and technical support services to UNTAC, only 3,190, or about half of the civilian establishment, are currently deployed (annex II, para. 10).

25. In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls that it requested the Secretary-General in its previous report (A/46/916, para. 25), as it has done concerning other operations, to indicate in his performance report any savings resulting from the recruitment of qualified civilian personnel provided by Governments to UNTAC to carry out non-core functions, thus reducing the costs of large operations and containing the use of the limited resources of the Secretariat. The Committee notes that no such savings are indicated in the performance report on UNTAC for the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992.

26. With regard to the Advisory Committee's recommendation (A/46/916, para. 33) that locally recruited staff of short-term peace-keeping operations should be excluded from participation in the Pension Fund to avoid a large increase in the cost of the operation, without benefiting the staff, and an enormous administrative burden on the Fund, the Committee was informed that no expenditures have been incurred with respect to pension of local staff for the period ending 31 October 1992 and that the matter is under review.

27. As regards the overexpenditure under travel for international and local staff ($1.9 million) (annex II, para. 10), the Committee believes that it would have been useful to indicate in the budget document the elements of the additional costs such as any increase in fares or change of entitlements, taking into account the fact that only half of the international and local staff for administrative, substantive and technical support services of UNTAC were deployed in the mission area as at 31 October 1992 (see para. 24 above). Furthermore, the Committee was of the view that, because of the large number of military observers, civilian police and international staff, charter of entire aircraft might be possible at substantially lower rates than the average fares budgeted for (see A/46/916, para. 41).

28. Savings totalling $86.6 million are reported under prefabricated units (annex II, para. 12). Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that an unexpectedly quick reconstruction of buildings took place in Cambodia this year, which reduced considerably the estimated requirements for the construction of prefabricated units. The Committee was surprised about the magnitude of the savings under premises and is of the view that the availability of housing and the potential for construction were not properly assessed during initial survey of the mission area.

29. Furthermore, the Advisory Committee believes that the information provided in tables A.1 and A.2 should have shown the aggregate numbers of UNTAC personnel living or working in those units. Furthermore, the Committee believes that information should have been provided on the current number and percentage of military and civilian personnel accommodated in prefabricated units compared to the original estimate of office premises for 2,650 civilian personnel and living accommodation for 5,000 civilian personnel, including civilian police monitors, 485 military observers and 164 staff officers throughout the mission area (A/46/903, annex II, paras. 42 and 44).

30. With regard to the additional requirements of $2.2 million under infrastructure repairs (annex II, para. 18), the Committee is of the view that the repair of railways and bridges in Cambodia should more appropriately be done under the project for the rehabilitation of Cambodia.

31. As regards transport operations, the Advisory Committee notes additional requirements of $1.1 million for the purchase of vehicles (annex II, para. 20). In this connection, the Committee recalls its earlier observation (see A/46/916, paras. 54 to 58) that the ratio of vehicles to staff is high, considering the proposed purchase of 7,845 vehicles (in addition to the 199 vehicles previously purchased for UNAMIC) at a cost of $88.8 million, in addition to 4,000 contingent vehicles and rental of another 1,000 vehicles. In view of the above, the Committee notes that the requirement for an additional 26 vehicles should have been substantiated in the budget document.

32. The Advisory Committee further noted (A/46/916, para. 55) that since the new vehicles were being purchased directly from the factories and given the large scale of the purchase, the unit prices should be considerably lower than what has been estimated. The Committee was also of the view that there would be considerable savings under spare parts, repairs and maintenance of vehicles since the vehicles are new and would be required for a relatively short period (ibid., para. 57). In view of the above, the Committee is of the view that the additional requirements of $5.9 million for spare parts, repairs and maintenance of vehicles should have been substantiated in the budget document.

33. The Advisory Committee notes additional requirements of $6.4 million under other air operations costs such as air traffic control services and equipment (annex II, paras. 27 to 38, and annex XI). The Committee questioned the additional requirements for aviation fuel and lubricants of helicopters ($1.1 million) due to additional flying hours, the charter of fixed-wing aircraft ($0.5 million) and additional landing fees and ground handling ($357,000), taking into account the delays in the deployment of UNTAC. Furthermore, the Committee believes that unforeseen requirements for air crew subsistence allowance ($1.3 million) should have been included in the initial budget estimates and apportioned. The Committee further believes that it would have been useful to indicate under air operations the budgetary implications of the voluntary contribution in kind by one Member State (see para. 6 above).

34. As regards the additional requirements of $5.8 million under air traffic control services and equipment (annex II, para. 35), the Committee is of the view that efforts should be made to have these costs met under the rehabilitation programme for Cambodia. In this connection, the Committee is of the view that the costs for the upgrading of airports in Cambodia should be kept to a minimum in the UNTAC budget.

35. With regard to communications (annex II, paras. 41 to 44), the Committee requested the Secretary-General in its last report (A/46/916, para. 60) to re-examine the proposal to install a massive commercial communications system (Part B) ($32 million) with a view to ascertaining whether Part A of the system ($36.8 million) could be enhanced to achieve the objectives of the operation. Considering the substantial costs involved in the communications system, the Committee expected a performance report as to how parts A and B have been implemented. However, the Committee had difficulty in evaluating the implementation of the system on the basis of the information contained in annex XIII.

36. The Advisory Committee is of the view that the price breakdown of the main trunking contract contained in annex XVII does not explain the additional requirements of $4.3 million under this item (annex II, para. 45).

37. The Committee notes that the requirements for electronic data-processing equipment and software were higher ($649,300) than originally estimated (annex II, para. 46), although in its last report it expressed the view that the proposed data-processing equipment was more sophisticated than necessary for the effective operation of UNTAC and the ratio of computers to staff and printers to computers was rather high (A/46/916, para. 62). In view of the above, the Committee believes that the outcome of the review should have been indicated in the budget document, including a justification for additional requirements.

38. With regard to rehabilitation/reintegration assistance to the demobilized military forces (annex II, para. 63), the Committee recalls its observation in its last report (A/46/916, para. 75) that the basis for the original estimate of $14 million was not substantiated in the budget document (A/46/903, annex II, para. 109). The Committee notes that no additional information was provided on the cost estimates for this item and on the coordination between UNTAC and other agencies involved in rehabilitation to ensure the optimum utilization of these resources, as requested by the Committee in its previous report (A/46/916, para. 75).

Cost estimates from 1 November 1992 to 31 July 1993

39. The Advisory Committee was informed that a review of the mission subsistence allowance for Cambodia was undertaken by the Classification and Compensation Service and the proposed rates are the result of that survey; for military and civilian staff the rate is $160 per day during the first 30 days upon arrival in the mission area in Cambodia and $145 per day thereafter or at a reduced rate of $100 per day when accommodation is provided.

40. The Advisory Committee believes that it would have been useful to indicate in the budget document the number of civilian and military personnel stationed in Phnom Penh and elsewhere in Cambodia and the number who are accommodated by UNTAC. The Committee recalls that the current rate of the daily subsistence allowance, as established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), effective 1 November 1992, is $160 for Phnom Penh, $73 at Siem Reap, $57 at Battambang and $15 elsewhere, or an average of $76 for Cambodia; the costs for accommodation are estimated at an average of 65 per cent of the allowance. Considering that the average ICSC rate for Cambodia is about half of the proposed mission allowance ($145), including a major element for cost of accommodation, and that a large number of civilian staff, civilian police and military observers are stationed outside Phnom Penh and also that the majority have chosen to make their own housing arrangements (see para. 21 above), the Committee believes that the proposed rates are high and there is a potential for substantial savings under mission subsistence allowance, for which the estimate totals $204.9 million for the period from 1 November 1992 to 31 July 1993. In view of the foregoing, the Committee recommends that another survey of the living costs in Cambodia be carried out soon with a view to establishing more realistic rates.

41. Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that military and civilian personnel costs for the period from 1 November 1992 to 31 July 1993 have been estimated at full cost. However, the Committee points out the delay in the deployment of personnel in the mission area - as at 31 October 1992, 771 military personnel, 200 civilian police and 3,201 civilian personnel in the administrative, substantive and technical support services were not yet deployed (annex II, paras. 3, 9 and 10); taken together with the usual vacancy factor in large peace-keeping operations and the total high costs under military observers ($38.8 million), civilian police ($135.3 million) and international and local staff ($146.2 million) for the period from 1 November 1992 to 31 July 1993 (see annex III), the Committee is of the opinion that further substantial savings are possible under this item. Furthermore, the Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will make efforts to obtain qualified personnel from Governments free of cost or at reduced rates to carry out non-core functions, thus further reducing the costs of large peace-keeping operations (see para. 25 above).

42. With regard to rations, the Committee notes that provision has been made to supply food and bottled drinking water for 14,129 troops for the period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993 and for 9,029 troops thereafter at $15 per person per day and to 395 headquarters staff and military police at $24 per person per day for the entire period (annex IV, para. 17). In this connection, the Committee was informed that the contract prices vary between $8 and $27 depending on the contractor and the rations to be supplied to the various battalions, although UNTAC expects that the contract price will not exceed $15 per person per day for 1993 (annex IV, para. 16). The Committee is of the view that that average rate is high for the large-scale supply of rations by one or a small number of contractors and believes that there is a potential for savings. Furthermore, the Committee was not fully convinced of the need for a provision for overlap of $647,010 for the period, taking into account the delay in the deployment of personnel.

43. Provision of $32.7 million is made for rotation and repatriation travel of military contingents (annex IV, para. 19) and $8.6 million for civilian police (annex IV, para. 24). In this connection, the Committee points out that compared to the travel costs for the period until 31 October 1992 (A/46/903, annex II, para. 20), the rates have almost doubled from $520 to $910 for one-way travel and from $760 to $1,330 for round-trip travel; no justification was provided for this substantial increase. The Committee therefore recommends that the proposed rates be reviewed to make more economical travel arrangements.

44. The Advisory Committee was informed that the estimated costs are also based on the usual rotation period of 6 months for military contingents and 12 months for individual military observers. The Committee recalls its recommendation, in its reports on the United Nations Protection Force (A/46/893, para. 13) and the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (A/46/945, para. 23), that the Secretary-General review all entitlements, allowances and duration of duty of military and civilian personnel serving in peace-keeping operations and report on the results to the General Assembly pursuant to resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991.

45. With regard to the provision for death and disability compensation (annex IV, para. 20), the Committee points out that it was not provided with additional information on the basis for the calculation of this provision and the actual expenditure for the initial 12 months, as requested in its previous report (see para. 23 above). While not disputing the need to provide for death and disability payments, the provision of $10 million from 1 November 1992 to 31 July 1993 appears high.

46. The Secretary-General proposes that the number of international staff be increased by 207 and the local staff be decreased by 2,000 (annex IV, para. 26, and annex VII). For example, 12 additional human rights officers (P-4), in addition to 10 human rights staff in the Professional category, are proposed (annex VII) although under the initial implementation plan of the Secretary-General (S/23613, para. 21), "UNTAC staff, operating in all areas of the mandate, would be charged with carrying out human rights functions, as an integral part of their primary duties". The Committee believes that the increase in international staff and the decrease in local staff should have been well justified in the budget document, especially the need for additional international staff.

47. With regard to local staff, provision is made for 63,871 persons (92,210 person months) from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993 and 59,913 persons (62,969 person months) from 1 May to 31 July 1993 (annex IV, para. 26). In view of the fact that about 56,000 local staff are required only for polling for less than one month, the Committee was informed that there was no need to include a budgetary provision for 56,000 local staff after the elections, resulting in savings of $9,296,000 under local staff salaries. Furthermore, the Committee was informed that the provision for common staff costs of local staff from 1 May to 31 July 1993 can be reduced by $1,512,000 owing to the reduction of international and local staff after the elections (annex IV, para. 30).

48. The Advisory Committee further notes that the provision of $13.9 million for mission subsistence allowance for international civilian staff for the period from 1 May 1992 to 31 July 1993, which is about half of that for the previous six-month period (annex IV, para. 31), is too high following the reduction of 264 international staff in the electoral component after the elections. The Committee was informed that there will be savings of $2,084,000. Considering the substantial savings of $12.9 million under civilian personnel costs for the period beginning on 1 May 1993, the Committee points out that it is essential that the cost estimates be prepared on the basis of the deployment schedule for civilian staff according to the operational plan, especially the planned phasing-in and phasing-out of staff, and taking into account the usual vacancy factor.

49. With regard to the estimated cost of $10.6 million for 487 United Nations Volunteers for six months, or total individual costs of $29,525 per annum (annex IV, para. 34), the Committee reiterates its observation in its last report (A/46/916, para. 51) that the use of volunteers represents a cost-effective mechanism. In this connection, the representatives of the Secretary-General commended the volunteers for their efficient contribution to UNTAC. In view of this, the Committee is of the view that the use of volunteers in peace-keeping operations should be expanded.

50. With regard to premises/accommodation, the Advisory Committee notes that provision of $26.4 million has been made under prefabricated units for the period beginning on 1 November 1992 (annex III, item 3, and annex IV, paras. 39 to 42). Bearing in mind savings totalling $86.6 million under prefabricated units for the period until 31 October 1992 and that sufficient premises are available for rental (see paras. 21, 28 and 29 above), the Committee was informed that there is no need for additional prefabricated units, including upgrading of living accommodations, for the current period, resulting in savings of $26.4 million.

51. With regard to the rental of 250 premises for offices, warehouses and workshops at $5.6 million (annex IV, paras. 35 to 38), the Committee believes that it would have been useful to indicate in the budget document the average unit price for the rental of premises in Phnom Penh and elsewhere and the average number of rooms per unit.

52. The Advisory Committee was of the view that the proposed provision for infrastructure repairs of $5.2 million following the period after the elections (annex IV, para. 42) is not justified and should be included under the project for rehabilitation of Cambodia.

53. As regards transport operations, the Advisory Committee was informed that there is no need for the proposed 750 minibuses (annex IV, para. 44), resulting in savings of $7 million. Furthermore, the Committee is of the view that the proposed provision of $9.5 million for spare parts, repair and maintenance is high for the period beginning on 1 November 1992.

54. The Advisory Committee was not fully convinced of the continued need for all six to eight heavy transport aircraft from 1 February to 31 July 1993 at $11.4 million (annex IV, para. 58), especially after the elections in April 1993, and believes that economies can be made under this item.

55. As regards the rental of eight landing-craft at $4.4 million for the period from 1 November 1992 to 31 July 1993 (annex IV, para. 76), the Committee notes that there is no need for them after the elections, resulting in savings of $1.4 million. Furthermore, the Committee notes that the proposed rate has increased from $20,000 per month per craft for the period until 31 October 1992 (A/46/903, annex II, para. 65) to $50,000 beginning 1 November 1992. The Committee believes that this rate should be reviewed and that there is a potential for additional savings.

56. The Advisory Committee is of the view that the proposed provision of $10.6 million for communications ($9.6 million) and the main trunking contract ($1 million) (annex IV, paras. 78 to 84) is high, taking into account the revised apportionment of $54 million for the period until 31 October 1992.

57. The Advisory Committee is of the view that the proposed acquisition of new office furniture after the elections (annex IV, para. 85) is not justified, resulting in savings of $600,000. The Committee is also of the view that the proposed provision of $2.2 million for security services (annex IV, para. 98) is high and that economies can be made.

58. Election materials have been estimated at $8.3 million, including $0.45 per ballot for about 5 million eligible voters, or about $2 per voter (annex IV, paras. 113 and 114). The total provision for election-related supplies and services for the entire period of UNTAC amounts to $20.6 million (annex VI, item 11). The Committee is of the view that the budgeted amount for election materials is excessive, bearing in mind that the Paris Agreements provided that in organizing and conducting the electoral process, UNTAC would make every effort to ensure that the operational arrangements were as administratively simple and efficient as possible (A/46/608-S/23177, annex 1 to the Agreements, sect. D, para. 6). In view of the above, the Committee recommends that efforts should be made to provide election services more economically. The Committee believes that there is a potential for substantial savings under this item without impairing the operational plan and objectives of UNTAC.

59. The Advisory Committee believes that the proposed provision of $7.5 million for rehabilitation/reintegration assistance to the demobilized military forces (annex IV, paras. 130 and 131, and annex XIX) is high, taking into account the fact that $1.5 million was provided for the period until 31 October 1992, the substantially lower number of demobilized soldiers in cantonments so far and the uncertainty with regard to the scope of possible training.

60. The Advisory Committee is also of the view that the proposed provision of $19.3 million for airlift (annex IV, para. 133) is high according to current rates and that there is a potential for substantial savings.

61. A provision of $12.4 million is made in respect of the support account for peace-keeping operations for the period from 1 November 1992 to 31 July 1993, including $8 million until 30 April 1993 (annex IV, para. 136). In view of the size of the estimated expenditure for UNTAC, the projected substantial savings under civilian personnel costs (see para. 24 above) and the current status of the support account (see A/47/655 and Corr.1, annex III), the Committee is of the opinion that the application of the full 8.5 per cent charged to UNTAC for the support account is not necessary and recommends that it be reduced by $4 million for the period from 1 November 1992 to 31 July 1993. The Committee intends to review the support account for peace-keeping operations and has requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals to it at its spring session in 1993.

62. In view of its observations in paragraphs 39 to 61 above, especially the large number of areas of projected substantial savings, and taking into account the fact that savings of $162.3 gross ($160.9 million net) were made during the initial period, the Advisory Committee is of the view that the cost estimates for the remaining period of UNTAC, from 1 November 1992 to 31 July 1993, of $925,802,500 gross ($906,632,100 net) can be reduced by $200 million. The Committee therefore recommends that the General Assembly appropriate and assess an additional amount of $483,961,200 gross ($470,808,500 net) for the continued operation of UNTAC for the period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993 and provide commitment authorization not exceeding $241,841,300 gross ($235,823,600 net) for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 with the prior concurrence of the Committee.

63. The Advisory Committee further recommends that the Secretary-General should be permitted the usual flexibility to transfer credits between items of expenditure, should that be necessary in the interest of good management and efficiency. In approving the actual level of commitments, the Committee would take into consideration the latest information to be submitted by the Secretary-General concerning the operations and mandate of UNTAC and developments in the region. Should the Secretary-General experience difficulties regarding this level of resources, he may submit such additional requirements as may be necessary to address any eventual shortfall.

64. The Advisory Committee further recommends that the unencumbered balance of $162,345,800 gross ($160,941,000 net) in respect of the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992 be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of the period beginning on 1 November 1992, as proposed by the Secretary-General (para. 68 (b) of the report).

65. In this connection, the Advisory Committee points out that a performance report on UNTAC will be submitted in May 1993 for the period from 1 November 1992 to 31 April 1993, including the planned disposal of the assets

of the operation. At that time, as has been stated by the Secretary-General, a more precise review will be possible of the operation's additional requirements for the remainder of the mandate period as approved by the Security Council.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/764
S/24929
9 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 25 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to my letter of 24 November 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24855), I wish to provide the following additional information that raises the same concerns and reiterates my call for urgent response from the Security Council.

Today, we have received reports, also widely reported in televised media, that another convoy headed for Srebrenica has been halted by Serbian and Montenegrin troops.

I must emphasize the significance of the latest developments with respect to the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Security Council resolution 770 (1992), given the obstruction of desperately needed humanitarian deliveries in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is therefore with great urgency that I request, once again, that you take action pursuant to resolution 770 (1992), as outlined in my earlier letter, with special consideration to immediate commencement of "air-drops" of food.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

92-78497 3675h (E) 091292

091292

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/765
S/24930
10 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 25 and 143
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED
NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia, His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal Al-Saud, writing in his capacity as Chairman of the sixth extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (annex I), as well as the text of the following documents adopted by the sixth extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudia Arabia, on 7 and 8 Jumada II A.H. 1413, corresponding to A.D. 1 and 2 December 1992:

(a) Final communiqué (annex II);

(b) Resolutions (annex III).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 25 and 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gaafar M. ALLAGANY
Ambassador

ANNEX I

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General

I am pleased to transmit to you, in my capacity as Chairman of the sixth extraordinary session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held at Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 7 and 8 Jumada II A.H. 1413, corresponding to 1 and 2 December A.D. 1992, the annexed resolution and final communiqué on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina that were adopted by the Conference (see annexes II and III).

In addition to expressing the extreme grief and profound disquiet felt by the Organization of the Islamic Conference about the deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the resolution also reflects the profound concern of its member States about the need for effective action by the Security Council to implement its resolutions on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I wish to inform you that the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference have resolved to work within the framework of international legitimacy to assist the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the exercise of its legitimate right to individual and collective self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

In this connection, I must point out that the practical reality has established the fact that Security Council 713 (1991), which imposes an arms embargo on the Republics of the former Yugoslavia, does not serve the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, because the Serbs have inherited the arsenal of lethal weapons that are now in their possession and, consequently, the arms embargo imposed on the Republics of the former Yugoslavia affects only the party against which aggression is being committed. Accordingly, the application of the Security Council resolution on the arms embargo has inflicted the greatest damage on the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and has prevented their being enabled to exercise the right of legitimate self-defence guaranteed under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. Consequently, justice requires that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be enabled to obtain the weapons that it needs for purposes of the legitimate defence of its existence, and this requires that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be excepted from the embargo on sales of weapons to the Republics of the former Yugoslavia, which was basically imposed solely in order to protect the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the repugnant and continual Serbian aggression against them. Such an exception would be in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 46/242 of the United Nations General Assembly, which reaffirms the right of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to self-defence.

At the same time, the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference have confidence in the United Nations and are convinced that the international community as a whole and the Security Council in particular will take decisive measures to uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter and international custom, which are exposed to blatant violation by Serbia and Montenegro.

We are still prompted by the hope that the Security Council will assume its responsibilities and work for the establishment of peace and the termination of the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with all the speed necessary to achieve that end.

I should like to draw your attention to paragraphs 6 to 20 and 22, 24 and 25 of the text of the resolution, which contain specific requests to the United Nations.

I should like also to draw your attention in particular to paragraphs 10 and 11 of the text of this resolution, which refer, inter alia, to the question of the embargo on the sale of arms imposed on Bosnia and Herzegovina and which request the Security Council to review, by 15 January 1993, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 752 (1992), and of the commitments reached during the London Conference.

In view of the gravity of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the necessity of urgent and effective action by the Security Council, on the basis of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and in order to establish peace in this Republic, contain the crisis and prevent its spread to other parts of the former Yugoslavia and its explosion and transformation into a regional confrontation, I am certain that you will urge the Security Council to take cognizance immediately of this situation and of the requests of the sixth extraordinary session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

I should like to convey to you and, through you, to the members of the Security Council, the firm desire of the member States for full cooperation with the Security Council in the endeavour to establish peace and protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I request you to have this letter and the text of the resolution and the final communiqué of the sixth extraordinary session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference circulated as an official document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Saud AL-FAISAL
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Chairman of the sixth extraordinary
session of the Conference of
Foreign Ministers of the
States members of the Organization
of the Islamic Conference

ANNEX II

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE SIXTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS JEDDAH (KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA) 7-8 JAMADIUL THANI 1413H 1-2 DECEMBER 1992

On the kind invitation of the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosque King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, the Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 7 and 8 Jamadiul Thani 1413H (1-2 December 1992) in order to examine the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

2. The Conference was attended by:

1. Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan
2. Republic of Azerbaijan
3. Islamic State of Afghanistan
4. Republic of Albania
5. State of United Arab Emirates
6. Republic of Indonesia
7. Republic of Uganda
8. Islamic Republic of Iran
9. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
10. State of Bahrain
11. Brunei Darussalam
12. Burkina Faso
13. People's Republic of Bangladesh
14. Republic of Benin
15. Republic of Turkey
16. Republic of Chad
17. Republic of Tunisia
18. Republic of Gabon
19. Republic of the Gambia
20. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
21. Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros
22. Republic of Djibouti
23. Zanzibar
24. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
25. Republic of Senegal
26. Syrian Arab Republic
27. Republic of Sierra Leone
28. Somali Republic
29. Sultanate of Oman
30. Republic of Guinea
31. State of Palestine
32. Republic of Kyrgyzstan
33. State of Qatar
34. Republic of Tajikistan

35. Republic of Cameroun
36. State of Kuwait
37. Republic of Lebanon
38. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
39. Republic of Maldives
40. Republic of Mali
41. Malaysia
42. Arab Republic of Egypt
43. Kingdom of Morocco
44. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
45. Republic of Niger
46. Federal Republic of Nigeria
47. Republic of Yemen

A- OBSERVERS:

i) - STATE:

- Republic of Mozambique

ii) MUSLIM COMMUNITIES:

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris
- Moro National Liberation Front

iii) INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- United Nations
- Non-Aligned Movement
- League of Arab States

B- SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS:

- Islamic Development Bank
- Islamic Committee of International Crescent

C- ISLAMIC FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIETIES:

- Muslim World League

D- INVITEES:

- Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina

- Republic of Slovenia
- Republic of Croatia
- Republic of Macedonia
- Kosovo
- The Sanjak
- United Nations High Commission for Refugees
- World Health Organization
- International Committee of the Red Cross
- Gulf Cooperation Council of Arab States

E- GUESTS:

- H.E. Lord David Owen
  Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia.
- H.E. Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki
  Special Rapporteur
  United Nations Commission on Human Rights.
- The Coordinator of Islamic Institutions for the Humanitarian Assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

3. The Conference was inaugurated by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, who in his inaugural address, welcomed the participants in the Conference to their second homeland, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, praying to God to crown their deliberations with success and to guide them in their mission in support of the oppressed and defenseless people of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He called for concerted efforts to seriously put into effect the resolutions adopted by the London Conference stressing the need for securing the distribution of humanitarian assistance through the United Nations to the citizens of

Bosnia-Herzegovina particularly in view of their worsening plight. He spoke about the efforts being made by the United Nations and reaffirmed the support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council the latest of which being Resolution 787 which provides for the tightening of the boycott imposed on Serbia and Montenegro because of their continuing aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He stated that justice requires that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina be given the possibility to obtain the weapons it needs for legitimate self-defense. He reaffirmed support for all ongoing efforts to find a just, durable and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques also broached the question of the deteriorating crisis in Somalia and called for intensification of efforts to provide assistance to this brotherly people. He commended the successful efforts being made by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and his staff as well as the efforts and endeavours being exerted by Minister Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen in their capacity as Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia.

4. His Excellency Alija Izetbegovich, President of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina addressed the Conference and expressed his gratitude for the steadfast support extended by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the struggle of his Government and people against Serbian aggression. He apprised the Conference of the prevailing situation in Bosina-Herzegovina.

5. His Excellency Sali Berisha, President of the Republic of Albania also addressed the Conference. He highlighted the importance which his government and people attach to the Organization of Islamic Conferene, of which they wish to become full member. He also informed the Conference about the situation in the region of the Balkans and particularly the explosive situation now prevailing in Kosovo, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia.

6. His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al Faisal, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was elected as Chairman of the Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

7. His Royal Highness Prince Saudi Al Faisal delivered a speech in which he emphasized the significance of the tragic crisis in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He

pointed out that although the Security Council had adopted with respect to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina numerous resolutions which imposed sanctions on Serbia-Montenegro and declared a no-fly zone for military air crafts over Bosnia-Herzegovina, these sanctions did not achieve the expected results. Indeed the latest reports clearly show that Serbia-Montenegro are still being supplied with weapons and oil, which enhances their military capability and provides continued support to the Serbian forces in their aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He called for full implementation of the provisions of Article VII of the UN Charter, including Paragraph 42, in order to bring the Serbs and the Belgrade Government to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions. He also called on the international community to extend all possible support to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina to enable it to exercise its legitimate right of self-defence in accordance with Paragraph 51 of the UN Charter. He further called on the international community to take a firm stand against the hateful ethnic attitude and to consider resistance to the Serbian aggression a common international responsibility in defence of justice, human rights principles and international legality. He recalled that the tragedy of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in spite of its horror, cannot make us forget at any time the tragedy of the Palestinian people and reaffirmed support for all the efforts exerted to ensure the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and find a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question in accordance with Resolution 242 and 338 of the Security Council.

8. The Conference heard with interest the message addressed by His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and delivered by H.E. Djibo Ka, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Senegal. In his message, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf thanked the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for hosting this Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers so as to concert the efforts of the Member States with a view to ending the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

9. His Excellency, Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in his statement expressed the deep anguish and grave concern on the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and emphasized the need for speedy implementation of all international resolutions on Bosnia-Herzegovina notably those of the Security Council

and the London Agreements. He stated that the Organization of the Islamic Conference had taken several important initiatives within the framework of Islamic solidarity and international legality to assist the Government and people of Bosnia-Herzegovina, safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of their country against Serbian aggression. He also reaffirmed the steadfast support of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the Palestinian people for the realization of their inalienable national rights and deplored the Israeli repression and atrocities against the Paletinian and Arab people in the occupied territories and its repeated aggression against South Lebanon. He also empasized the necessity of accelerating the ongoing Middle East peace process.

10. The Conference decided to consider the inaugural address of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of the Saudi Arabia and the message of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit as official documents of the Conference.

11. The Conference adopted its agenda contained in Document No.EX-ICFM/6-92/DA.1./Rev.2. The Conference elected the Heads of Delegations of the Republic of Senegal, Republic of Indonesia and the State of Palestine as Vice-Chairmen and the Republic of Turkey as the Rapporteur.

12. The Conference approved the requests of the Republic of Albania, the Republic of Kyrghystan, Zanzibar and the Republic of Tajikistan for full membership of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

13. The Conference strongly condemned the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia and the non compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and the Serbian irregular forces therein of all relevant international resolutions. It also condemned vigorously the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the Bosnian people and considered the Serbian policy of "ethnic cleansing" and forcing the Muslims and Croats to leave their homes as intrinsically genocidal and a crime against humanity.

14. It reaffirmed its commitment to restoring peace in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions as well as safeguarding its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity. It reaffirmed the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes in conditions of safety and honour. It also reaffirmed that the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina has the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

15. It urged the Member States to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in the exercise of its inherent right to individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. It also requested the Security Council to review by 15 January, 1993, the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the implementation of the relevant Security Council Resolutions including Resolution 752 as well as of the relevant commitments reached during the International Conference on former Yugoslavia (London Conference) and instructed the Contact Group of OIC at the United Nations to follow up with the Security Council such review and advise the Member States on further measures, if any, that the OIC and its Member States can take with a view to responding positively to requests of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

16. It further requested the Security Council to clarify and declare explicitly that the arms embargo against Yugoslavia imposed by Resolution 713 does not apply to the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and to allow the immediate delivery of defensive arms to the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina by Member States. It also requested the member states to assure the United Nations Secretary General and the Security Council of their readiness to contribute finances and personnel for implementing the decisions of the Security Council to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia- Herzegovina.

17. It requested the Security Council to take immediately the necessary measures against Serbia and Montenegro including the use of force prescribed under Article 42 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter with a view to ensuring its full compliance with the relevant resolutions particularly resolutions 752 and 757 as well as to counter and deter further acts of external aggression against the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina. It also requested the Security Council to ensure effective enforcement of its decisions establishing a no fly zone over the territory of Bosnia- Herzegovina and to deploy U.N. forces on the Bosnian/Serbian and Bosnian/ Montenegran borders in order to prevent direct or indirect assistance to Serbian military and para military forces.

18. It deplored the breaches of the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Serbia and Montenegro and urged the Security Council to take effective measures to enforce these sanctions. It also requested the Member States to take appropriate measures in

accordance with the U.N. Charter, individually and collectively, against those states which are violating the UN sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro and to ensure that any transactions - economic or financial, direct or indirect - with Serbia and Montenegro are ceased until they fully comply with all relevant Security Council resolutions.

19. It supported the ongoing efforts of the United Nations to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and requested the United Nations and other relevant international Organizations to consider urgently the introduction of Safe Areas in close consultation with all those involved in Bosnia-Herzegovina in the existing humanitarian effort to supply relief goods through road-convoys and air lifts, but to do nothing which would encourage the Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing. It also called for the reopening of the airports in the control of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina specifically Tuzla and Bihac for humanitarian supplies including air-drops, wherever required.

20. It urged the International Conference on former Yugoslavia, the European Community, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the West European Union and all others concerned to intensify their efforts for restoring peace in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and to act urgently and effectively to stop the Serbian plans of altering the demographic composition of Bosnia Herzegovina. It noted that the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina has accepted the constitutional principles proposed by the Co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference on former Yugoslavia and emphasized the need for imposing a speedy democratic settlement.

21. It warned the Serbian leadership in Belgrade and in Bosnia Herzegovina as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and could be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. It also called for the establishment of an International War Crimes Tribunal to try and punish those who are guilty of crimes against humanity and war crimes.

22. It requested the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention and concentration camps in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia Herzegovina established by the Serbs and stressed that until implementation, International Observers should be assigned to these camps and that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted a free access to all such locations.

23. It expressed its grave concern over the increasing tension in Kosovo, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia and alarm at the prospects of the use of force against the Muslims of these areas, which would have unforseeable consequences and could lead to a wider regional conflagration. It urged the Security Council to give urgent consideration to deploying U.N. forces in Kosovo, the Sanjak, Vojvodina and the Republic of Macedonia so as to contain the extremely explosive situation prevailing in these areas.

24. It called upon the Member States to consider the early recognition of the Republic of Macedonia, including supporting its membership in the United Nations for the purpose of reinforcing peace and cooperation in the Balkans.

25. It decided to support fully all efforts to terminate the membership of former Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) at the level of all United Nations organs and institutions.

26. It expressed its appreciation to those states and international institutions which have provided humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia Herzegovina and appealed to all member states to contribute generously towards alleviating their sufferings including assistance to refugee centres for Bosnian Muslims in neighbouring countries especially in Croatia.

27. It commended the positive cooperation extended by the Republic of Croatia with a view to facilitating the implementation of the Security Council Resolutions relevant to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina particularly relating to ensuring and facilitating the delivery of assistance to this Republic.

28. The Conference paid tribute to the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people and reiterated its full support of the Palestinian people and the inhabitants of the other occupied Arab territories. The Conference reaffirmed that the cause of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif is the central cause of the Islamic Ummah and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region cannot prevail except by total Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Al Quds Al Sharif, enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent State with Al Quds Al Sharif as its capital under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative.

29. The Conference expressed support for the current Middle East peace process aimed at reaching a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian cause and the

Arab-Israeli conflict, based on international legality and notably resolutions number 242, 338 and 425 of the Security Council as well as the formula of "Land for Peace", the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and solving the problem of Palestinian refugees in accordance with the UN resolutions, especially resolution 194 and Security Council resolution 237. The Conference called on the co-sponsors of the Middle East Peace Conference to intervene and use their influence to force Israel to refrain from hindering the peace process and put an end to its aggressions and its repressive and terrorist practices against the Palestinians as well as its flagrant violations of human rights so as to ensure the continuation of the peace process and make substantial progress in the peace talks. In this regard the Conference called on the UN to participate more effectively in the on-going talks, considering the U.N. continued, permanent and constant responsibility towards the Palestine question, until a just and comprehensive solution is found to all its aspects.

30. The Conference affirmed that Al Quds Al Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, that it is the core of the Palestine question and cannot therefore, in any manner, be excluded from the ongoing peace talks.

31. The Conference affirmed that all the measures taken by Israel to annex Al Quds Al Sharif and impose Israeli laws on its Palestinian and Arab inhabitants were null and void. It called on all states throughout the world to refrain from establishing their embassies and missions in the city of Al-Quds, in compliance with the relevant U.N. resolutions, in particular the Security Council resolutions 465, 476 and 478.

32. The Conference requested the Islamic Group in particular the Six-member Committee on Palestine, to act within the framework of the United Nations in order to stress the need for implementing Security Council resolution 681 and taking necessary measures to extend international protection to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

33. The Conference considered that the settlements established by Israel are illegal and that it is necessary to provide international guarantees for their removal in accordance with the resolutions of international legality. It called on the international community to exert the necessary pressure to compel Israel to stop colonization in the occupied territories including Al Quds Al Sharif, the Syrian Golan and Southern Lebanon. It considered that the establishment of settlements and settling of Jewish immigrants there was a major obstacle to the international

efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region. It urged all States to refrain from giving any assistance that may serve the Israeli expansionist policies.

34. The Conference strongly condemned the refusal of Israel to comply with Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, its decision to impose its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan as well as its policies and practices of annexation, settlements and appropriation of land. It considered all these measures as null and void and as constituting a violation of the norms and principles of international law particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

35. The Conference paid tribute to the steadfastness of Lebanon in the face of the Israeli forces of occupation, as well as to the efforts of the Lebanese State to consolidate security, stability and national unity. It condemned the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon and denounced Israeli practices in Southern Lebanon, which constitute a serious threat to peace and security in the region. It called upon the international community in particular the co-sponsors of the peace conference to intensify their efforts to compel Israel to withdraw from Southern Lebanon in compliance with Security Council Resolution 425, and to immediately terminate all its acts of aggression and its violations of the principles of the UN Charter and the provisions of the relevant Geneva Conventions.

36. It also called upon the international community to urgently contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon and to extend all possible assistance to Lebanon so as to speed up the reconstruction of its economic and social facilities and to enable the Lebanese people to overcome their difficult living conditions, achieve their development and prosperity and preserve their independence and territorial unity.

37. In the light of the grave tragedy taking place in Somalia, the Conference expressed its support to the proposal made on 30 September 1992 before the 47th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, by H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the OIC for the urgent convening of an International Conference on Somalia, under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation, alongwith concerned Somali factions, of the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the European Community, the Non-Aligned Movement, the countries bordering Somalia and other concerned States and International Organizations to find a comprehensive political settlement of the crisis in Somalia. The Conference further urged the international community in

particular the United Nations to use all available means to ensure the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Somali people.

38. The Conference considered other important issues of concern to the Islamic Ummah notably the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, the Upper Karabakh issue, the situation in Cyprus and in Northern Mali as well as the crisis between Libya and some Western countries. In this regard, the Conference reiterated its position as contained in its previous resolutions notably of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

39. At the end of the deliberations, His Excellency Djibo Laity Ka, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Mohammad Siddique Khan Kanju, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and His Excellency Lakhdar Ibrahimi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, reiterated on behalf of the African, Asian and Arab Groups, their thanks to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz for his patronage and sagacious guidance to the Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which had immensely contributed to the success of the deliberations. They also expressed their thanks to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the generous hospitality extended to all participants by the Government and the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. They further expressed their appreciation and thanks to His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Chairman of the Session for his sapient and adept steering of the deliberations of the Conference to a succcessful conclusion.

40. His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers expressed his thanks to the participants for their valuable contributions and for the spirit of understanding and cooperation, which had characterized the deliberations and which had enabled the Conference to conclude successfully.

ANNEX III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SIXTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN JEDDAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA 7-8 JUMADA AL-THANI, 1413H 1-2 DECEMBER 1992

INDEX

S.NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE NO.
1.	Resolution No. 1/6-EX on the Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.	15
2.	Resolution No. 2/6-EX on the cause of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.	22

RESOLUTION NO. 1/6-EX
ON
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 7-8 Jumada Al-Thani 1413H (1-2 December, 1992),

PROCEEDING from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

BEARING IN MIND their commitment to act at all times in conformity with the principles and provisions contained in the Charter of the United Nations;

DEEPLY CONCERNED over the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and other parts of former Yugoslavia, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

RECALLING Resolution No.1/5-EX on the situation in Bosnia Herzegovina adopted by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 16-17 Zul Hijjah 1412 H (17-18 June 1992);

RECALLING ALSO all the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions 46/242 and 47/1 regarding Bosnia Herzegovina and other parts of former Yugoslavia as well as those on violations of human rights and the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT all the ongoing efforts for restoring peace in Bosnia Herzegovina particularly those being made by the United Nations, the European Community, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the West European Union, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe regarding the implementation of the Security Council resolutions as well as those of the London Conference, which was attended by all parties concerned with the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Istanbul Conference of Balkan and Regional countries;

DEPLORING VIGOROUSLY the continued non compliance by Serbia and Montenegro with all relevant international resolutions and the intransigence of the Serbian leadership in not heeding to the call of the international community to cease forthwith its acts of armed aggression against the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina, to withdraw immediately all units of the Yugoslav People's Army from the territory of that Republic, to renounce and stop all support to the Serbian irregular forces operating in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia

to respect their sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence and to conform with the principles and norms of international law;

GRAVELY CONCERNED over the deteriorating situation in Bosnia Herzegovina due to large scale ground and air attacks against the population including the Bosnian Muslims and Croats by the Serbian forces deliberately aimed at defenceless civilians and accompanied by brutality and repression of unprecedented magnitude in pursuit of inhumane policy of "ethnic cleansing", which is a form of genocide;

DEEPLY DISTRESSED over the vast humanitarian dimensions of the problem, which is characterized by a consistent pattern of gross and systematic violations of human rights of the Muslims and Croats of Bosnia Herzegovina, a burgeoning refugee population resulting from the mass expulsion of these defenceless persons from their homes, the existence in Serbian controlled areas of concentration camps and detention centres are reminiscent of some of the saddest chapters in human history;

EXPRESSING its condemnation of the recent attacks on United Nations Protection Forces in Sarajevo by Serbian forces resulting in loss of life and injuries to some of its personnel;

ALARMED that the ongoing conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina poses a grave risk of spilling over to adjacent areas and beyond, thus further threatening peace and stability in the Balkan region;

EXPRESSING its grave concern over the increasing tension in Kosovo, Vojvodina, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia and alarmed at the prospects of the outbreak of violence in these areas which would have unforseeable consequences and could lead to a wider regional conflagration;

RECALLING FURTHER that the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina has accepted the constitutional principles proposed by the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on former Yugoslavia;

DEEPLY REGRETTING that the Serbian forces have not complied with the decisions of the London Conference and that the sanctions imposed by the Security Council have not had the desired effect of halting the aggression by Serb irregular forces and the Yugoslav People's Army;

STRONGLY DEPLORING that without an effective action to ensure their implementation, the Serbian forces have continued to defy the resolutions of the the Security Council and General Assembly and other international fora.

EMPHASIZING that it is necessary that any decisions of the U.N. Security Council or International Conference on former Yugoslavia should be followed by effective measures to ensure their full and strict implementation;

RECALLING that repelling aggression in the world is a collective international responsibility not exclusive of any region;

REAFFIRMING the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes in conditions of safety and honour.

CONVINCED that the situation in Bosnia Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive measures in conformity with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter particularly Article 42 to oblige Serbia and Montenegro to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions;

REAFFIRMING that the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina has the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

DETERMINED to contribute meaningfully towards the success of the international efforts to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina as well as to preserve its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity;

1) NOTES with appreciation the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/6-92/D1);

2) REAFFIRMS all the provisions contained in Resolution No.1/5-EX on the situation in Bosnia Herzegovina adopted by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 16-17 Zul Hijjah 1412h (17-18 June 1992).

3) REAFFIRMS also its commitment to restoring peace in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions as well as safeguarding its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.

4) STRONGLY CONDEMNS the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia and the non compliance of Serbia and Montenegro and the Serbian irregular forces with the relevant international resolutions.

5) CONDEMNS VIGOROUSLY the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the Bosnian people and considers the Serbian policy of "ethnic cleansing" and forcing the Muslims and Croats to leave their homes as intrinsically genocidal and a crime against humanity.

6) REQUESTS the Security Council to take necessary measures to ensure compliance of its relevant decisions banning military flights in the airspace of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

7) ALSO REQUESTS the Security Council to deploy U.N. forces on the Bosnian/Serbian and Bosnian/Montenegran borders in order to monitor and prevent direct or indirect assistance to Serbian military and para military forces.

8) FURTHER REQUESTS the Security Council to immediately take measures deemed necessary against Serbia and Montenegro, including the use of force prescribed under Article 42 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter with a view to ensuring its full compliance with the relevant resolutions particularly resolutions 752 and 757 as well as to counter and deter further acts of external aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

9) URGES Member States to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

10) FURTHER REQUESTS the Security Council to clarify and declare explicitly that the arms embargo against former Yugoslavia imposed by Resolution 713 does not apply to the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and to allow the immediate delivery of defensive arms to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Member States.

11) REQUESTS the Security Council to review by 15 January, 1993, the situation in Bosnia Herzegovina and the implementation of the relevant Security Council Resolutions including Resolution 752 as well as of relevant commitments reached during the International Conference on former Yugoslavia (London Conference) and instructs the Contact Group of the OIC at the United Nations to follow up with the Security Council such review and advise the Member States on further measures, if any, that the OIC and its Member States can take with a view to responding positively to requests of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and in conformity with paragraph 10 above.

12) DEPLORES the breaches of the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Serbia and Montenegro and urges the Security Council to ensure full implementation of resolution 787 (1992) and especially to prevent supplies reaching Serbia through the Danube river.

13) REQUESTS the Member States to take appropriate measures individually and collectively in accordance with the U.N. Charter against those states which are willfully violating the UN sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro and further urges all member states to ensure that any transaction - economic or financial, direct or indirect - with Serbia and Montenegro are ceased until they fully comply with all relevant Security Council resolutions.

14) REQUESTS the Secretary General of the United Nations to intensify efforts aimed at reopening airports under the control of Bosnia-Herzegovina and specifically the airports of Tuzla and Bihac for providing humanitarian supplies to be flown in by international humanitarian organizations including airdrops where necessary.

15) SUPPORTS the ongoing efforts of the United Nations especially the commendable efforts of the UNHCR to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia Herzegovina.

16) REQUESTS the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to consider urgently the introduction of Safe Areas in close consultation with all those involved in Bosnia-Herzegovina in the existing humanitarian effort to supply relief goods through road convoys and air lifts, but to do nothing which might encourage the Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing.

17) REQUESTS also the member states to assure the United Nations Secretary General and the Security Council of their readiness to contribute finances and personnel for implementing the decisions of the Security Council to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina.

18) URGES the International Conference on former Yugoslavia, the European Community, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the West European Union and all others concerned to intensify their efforts to put an end to the aggression in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and to act urgently and effectively to stop the Serbian plans of altering the demographic composition of Bosnia Herzegovina through ethnic cleansing.

19) WELCOMES the Report prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Bosnia-Herzegovina and requests the Commission to take necessary steps to ensure respect of human rights in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

20) REQUESTS the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention and concentration camps in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina established by the Serbs; and until implementation to assign International Observers to these camps.

21) REQUESTS that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted free access to all detention camps established by Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and that all prisoners be notified to it without delay.

22) CALLS for full respect by the belligerents of the Humanitarian Plan of Action adopted in the framework of the London Conference on 27 August 1992 and notably calls for the immediate release of prisoners in accordance with the Agreement signed in Geneva under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross on 1 October 1992.

23) WARNS the Serb authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in Bosnia-Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and could be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

24) CALLS upon the United Nations to establish immediately an International War Crimes Tribunal to try and punish those who are guilty of crimes against humanity and war crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

25) URGES the Security Council to give urgent consideration to deploying U.N. forces in Kosovo, Vojvodina, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia so as to contain the extremely explosive situation prevailing in these areas.

26) WELCOMES the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution on the exclusion of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) from the work of the General Assembly and decides to exert all efforts to terminate the membership of former Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) at the level of all United Nations organs and institutions.

27) EXPRESSES its appreciation to those states and international institutions which have provided humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia Herzegovina and appeals to all member states to contribute generously towards alleviating their sufferings including assistance to refugee centers for Bosnian refugees in neighbouring countries particularly in Croatia.

28) COMMENDS the work of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina at the United Nations, New York.

29) REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to report to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION 2/6-EX
ON THE
CAUSE OF PALESTINE, AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF
AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 7-8 Jumadul Thani 1413H, corresponding to 1-2 December 1992,

Having considered with appreciation the Report of the Secretary General on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict in Document No.EX-ICFM/6-92/D.2;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the resolutions of Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Considering that Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, its denial of the inalienable national and political rights of the Palestinian people, constitute a flagrant violation of international legality, the principles of international law, and the U.N. Charter and relevant U.N. resolutions;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council on the situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Proceeding from the United Nations resolutions and particularly Security Council Resolution 681 which confirms the applicability of all provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in times of war, concluded on 12 August, 1949 to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing deep concern over the dangerous situation in the Palestinian territories, which results from continued Israeli occupation; arbitrary practices and repressive measures as well as from Israel's continued confiscation of land and properties, establishment of colonialist settlements; escalation of the policy of

deportation of Palestinians, destruction of houses, uprooting of trees, imposition of collective punishment on local populations, blockade of Palestinian cities, villages and camps, and desecration of Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines;

Expressing deep concern over the ongoing transfer of Jews to the occupied territories and their settlement there, and over Israel's continuing establishment and expansion of colonialist settlements in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

Also expressing deep concern over the continued Israeli acts of aggression in Southern Lebanon and affirming that Israeli expansionist policies, practices and designs are not only aimed at the Arab frontline states but also at destabilizing the Islamic countries which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

Following with interest the ongoing peaceful efforts aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the formula of land for peace and the legitimate and inalienable national and political rights of the Palestinian people;

Stressing the importance of the role of the United Nations in the efforts made to reach a just and comprehensive political settlement of the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

1. Recalls all the resolutions of Islamic Conferences relating to the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict; expresses its pride in the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people, and calls upon all Member States to continue to enhance their solidarity with, and support of the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for putting an end to Israeli occupation and attaining all their objectives of freedom and independence.

2. Reaffirms that the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict are an indivisible whole in terms of treatment and settlement; that the solution cannot be fragmented or made to favour only some parties to the conflict or cover some causes of the conflict, to the exclusion of others; and that peace cannot prevail in the region if it does not involve all parties concerned including the Palestinian party whose cause is the prime cause of all Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to recover their land and exercise their inalienable national rights including their right to return, and their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State, on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

4. Affirms that just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East Region can only be established through Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967.

5. Expresses its support for the efforts which led to the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, in Madrid aimed at finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict; calls upon the co-sponsors of the Conference to exert their efforts to achieve the success of the ongoing negotiations and overcome the obstacles put to them by Israel, as the failure of these negotiations would adversely affect international peace and security; and considers that the success of these negotiations hinges on the fulfillment of the following principles and elements:

First: Their adherence to international legality and its resolutions and commitment to implement them, including Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 as well as to the international and Arab understanding of the two resolutions which is based on the inadmissibility of acquisition of other people's territories by force and secures total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and the occupied Jordanian territories and is also based on the formula of land for peace and on the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination as a sine qua non condition for freedom and national independence.

Second: Applicability of Security Council resolution 242 to all Arab territories occupied in 1967 including the occupied Palestinian territories.

Third: Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the cause of Palestine which in turn is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and thus cannot be excluded from the on-going peace negotiations and should be treated as an indivisible part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and the same should apply to it like the rest of the occupied territories in implementation of the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

Fourth: Cessation of the establishment of Jewish settlements in the Palestinian occupied territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Syrian Golan and providing international guarantees to that effect and for the dismantling of existing settlements as they are illegal according to international resolutions including Security Council resolution 465.

Fifth: Comprehensive solution so that it may cover all fronts including Palestinian Front, pursuant to international resolutions ensuring that the interim phase shall include the right of the Palestinian people to establish their control over all their land, water and other natural resources, as well as all political and economic affairs, according to the General Assembly resolution No.135/37 and solve the Palestinian refugee problem in accordance with U.N. resolutions, in particular General Assembly Resolution 194 and the Security Council Resolution 237.

Sixth: Necessity of ensuring international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; implementing the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 as well as the Hague Accord of 1907 and of putting an end to all Israeli terrorist and repressive practices against the Palestinian people and Palestinian detainees in the occupied Palestinian territories; to the confiscation of Islamic and Christian property and Waqfs and attempts to alter their characteristics, to the continued violation of Holy Shrines; and to the excavations endangering these sacred monuments.

6. Calls upon the UN to participate more effectively in the Middle East peace process; affirms the permanent and established responsibility of the UN to the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is achieved and which ensures putting an end to occupation and which also provides for the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination, to return and to establish their independent State.

7. Draws the attention of international public opinion and the Security Council to the dangers of Israel's conduct as if it was exempted from abiding by international law and from adherence to the criteria of international legality and calls upon the international community to force Israel to put an end to its violations; to respect the principles of international legality, to implement the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council without any delay, and to take the

necessary measures for ensuring implementation.

8. Decides to consider 1993 as the Year Of Al-Quds and requests the Secretary General to follow up implementation of the following activities during the year:

(1) To invite Member States which have not yet implemented twinning arrangements with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the State of Palestine, to expedite doing so and execute projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif in support of the city and its steadfast citizens.

(2) To issue Al-Quds Al-Sharif Stamp.

(3) To organize the Second Al-Quds Al-Sharif Islamic Charity Fair in the capital of a member state whose proceeds will go to the OIC Al-Quds Fund.

(4) To continue coordination on the subject of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with all regional and international organizations and fora and to organize two international symposia on Al-Quds Al-Sharif in collaboration with these regional and international organizations.

(5) To continue coordination with non-governmental organizations on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and organize a symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif in collaboration with them.

9. Affirms the importance of the actual implementation of tasks entrusted to the UN by the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the cause of Palestine, especially implementation of UN resolution 681 which calls on the high contracting parties which signed the Geneva Convention of 1949 to take the necessary procedures to provide international protection to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

10. Strongly condemns repressive Israeli practices and measures against the Palestinian population and strongly condemns the Israeli expansionist settlement policy and considers all settlements established or to be established by Israel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in the other occupied Palestinian territories, and in the Syrian Golan as null and void by the standards of international legality; and appeals to all states to refrain from taking any measures aimed at facilitating settlement operations in the occupied territories.

11. Calls upon all States to refrain from dealing with Israeli occupation authorities in a way that may be construed by them as a tacit recognition of the de facto situation imposed by Israel when it declared Al-Quds Al-Sharif its capital; recalls in this respect UN Security Council Resolutions 465, 476 and 478 annulling Israeli measures pertaining to Al-Quds Al-Sharif; affirms that all legislative, administrative and settlement measures aimed at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and void, have no legal implications whatsoever, and are contrary to international conventions, charters and norms.

12. Invites the Member States to act within the context of the UN and in international fora so as to force Israel to release detainees, return the deportees and stop the method of collective punishment and put an end to any action that endangers life and environment in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

13. Strongly condemns the policy of immigration and settlement of Jews in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, since 1967.

14. Strongly condemns the continued Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, Israel's continued aggressions and its repressive military action against the Lebanese population and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon; requests the UN Security Council to put an immediate end to these aggressions and demands immediate, total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territory; reaffirms its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders;also stresses the necessity of implementing UN Security Council resolutions on Lebanon, especially Resolution 425 (1987); expresses its appreciation of the accomplishments of the Supreme Tripartite Arab Committee and calls on the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon.

15. Strongly condemns Israel for its policy of non-compliance with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981); for imposing its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, for pursuing policies and practices of annexation, of establishing settlements, confiscating land, diverting water resources and imposing Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens; and considers all these mearsures as null and void, and a violation of the norms and principles of International Law relating to occupation and war, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

16. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures to continue and strengthen contacts and coordination between the OIC, and the League of Arab States, the Oganization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, and the UN and its specialized agencies, on the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

17. Calls upon the international community to put pressure on Israel to implement the relevant resolutions of the UN and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which call for placing all nuclear installations under IAEA system of safeguards and to respond to current efforts and initiatives aimed at creating a nuclear and mass-destruction weapons-free zone in the Middle East region; calls upon Member States to continue their cooperation within the framework of the UN, the IAEA and related international fora with the aim of ensuring Israel's compliance with international resolutions, subjection of all its nuclear facilities to international inspection and presentation of a full report on its stockpile of nuclear materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

18. Pays tribute to the continued efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, and reaffirms all the recommendations made by the Fourteenth Session of the Committee.

19. Calls upon Member States to undertake to cover the approved budgets of both Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf set at one hundred million dollars each, and also calls on Member States to pay their contributions and to continue the campaign for the collection of donations at both popular and official levels in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.

20. Expresses its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for sponsoring the First Al-Quds Islamic Charity Fair which will be held in Jeddah on 9-14 Rajab 1413H, corresponding to 2-7 January 1993 and invites the Member States to participate in it.

21. Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Community, China, Japan, the Vatican, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and all the peoples and peace-loving forces for their support of the Palestinian cause in the international fora and their assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha.

22. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.